

TONER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTROSTATIC IMAGE
AND THE PRODUCTION PROCESS THEREOF

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a toner for the development of an electrostatic image, particularly for use in electrophotographic process copying machines and printers. More particularly, the present invention relates to a toner prepared by emulsion polymerization agglomeration method or a toner wherein a particulate wax is relatively uniformly dispersed therein.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional toner for the development of an electrostatic image which has previously been widely used in electrophotography has been prepared by a process which comprises melt-kneading a mixture of a binder resin such as of a styrene-acrylate copolymer, or polyester, a coloring agent such as carbon black and a pigment, a charge controller and/or a magnetic material through an extruder, grinding the material obtained, and then classifying the resulting powder. However, the conventional toner obtained by such a melt-kneading/grinding process has the

disadvantage that the controllability of the particle diameter of the toner is limited, making it difficult to prepare a toner substantially having an average particle diameter of not more than 10 μm , particularly not more than 8 μm in a good yield. Thus, the conventional toner cannot be considered good enough to provide the high resolution that will be required in the future electrophotography.

In order to achieve oil-less low temperature fixability, an approach involving the blend of a low softening wax in a toner during kneading has been proposed. In the kneading/crushing process, however, the amount of such a wax to be blended is limited to about 5 w/w%. Thus, toners having a sufficient low temperature fixability cannot be obtained.

In an attempt to overcome difficulty in controlling the particle diameter and hence realize high resolution, JP-A-63-186253 (The term "JP-A" as used herein means an "unexamined published Japanese patent application") proposes a process for the preparation of a toner involving emulsion polymerization/agglomeration process. However, this process is limited in the amount of wax that can be effectively introduced into the agglomeration step. Thus, this process leaves something to be desired in the improvement in oil-less low temperature fixability.

Specifically, the present inventors have conducted investigations by increasing the addition amount of wax on the basis of teach of the above-described patent. As the result, it was found that with increasing the addition
5 amount of the wax, the resulting toner undesirably had two peaks in a particle diameter distribution or finely divided powder having a particle diameter of 1 μ m or less remained, which required a classification step after the agglomeration step.

10 In U.S. Patent 5,849,546 and JP-A-10-301322, a so-called capsulated toner is disclosed that is produced by agglomerating primary polymer particles obtained by emulsion polymerization, then fixing a particulate resin on the surface of the resulting agglomerated particles. In
15 this publication, low temperature fixability and high resolution are attempted to be achieved. However, neither primary polymer particles comprising wax encapsulated therein nor particulate resin comprising wax encapsulated therein are used and, therefore, sufficient performance is
20 difficult to achieve.

In U.S. Patent 5,965,316 a toner is disclosed wherein a particulate resin obtained by emulsion polymerization using wax as seed is coated over an agglomerate of
particles. In this toner, however, the wax is present in a
25 large amount in the outermost layer thereof and, therefore,

the wax leaks out prior to fixing. This can pollute the apparatus with wax residue and is very detrimental to the process.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide a toner having high resolution, and a sufficient oil-less low temperature fixability and offset resistance, especially broad fixing temperature width, excellent charged amount, OHP-transparency and blocking resistance, which overcomes the above identified disadvantages.

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A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for preparing a toner having the above-noted properties.

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These and other objects of the present invention have been satisfied by the discovery of a toner comprising an aggregate prepared from a mixture comprising primary polymer particles, obtained by emulsion polymerization using a wax emulsion as seed, and primary colorant particles, having thereon a coating of at least one layer of a particulate resin, such that the outermost layer of particulate resin is substantially free of wax.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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A more complete appreciation of the invention and

many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of a toner particle wherein particulate resin substantially free of wax is covered over an agglomerate of primary polymer particles having wax encapsulated therein;

10 Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of a toner particle wherein an agglomerate of primary polymer particles having wax encapsulated therein are fused together, and wherein the agglomerate has a coating of particulate resin substantially free of wax;

15 Fig. 3 is a schematic representation of a toner having an agglomerate of primary polymer particles and an inner layer of particulate resin coated thereon, wherein both the agglomerate and inner layer contain a wax , which is further covered by a layer of particulate resin substantially free of wax ;

20 Fig. 4 is a schematic representation of a toner wherein both primary polymer particles and particulate resin are fusion-bonded;

25 Fig. 5 is a schematic representation of a toner wherein a particulate resin having wax encapsulated therein is covered over an agglomerate of primary polymer particles

that are substantially free of wax, and a further layer of particulate resin substantially free of wax is coated thereon;

Fig. 6 is a TEM photograph of the cross section of the toner obtained in Example 1;

Fig. 7 is a TEM photograph of the cross section of the toner obtained in Reference Synthesis Example;

Fig. 8 represents a graph showing the distribution of the number-average particle diameter of particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner (particle diameter of 0 to 1.5 μm); and

Fig. 9 represents a graph showing the distribution of the number-average particle diameter of particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner (particle diameter of 0 to 0.5 μm); in which 1 denotes primary polymer particles having wax encapsulated therein, 2 denotes primary polymer particles substantially free of wax, 3 denotes particulate resin having wax encapsulated therein, 4 denotes particulate resin substantially free of wax, 5 denotes particles obtained by fusion-bonding primary polymer particles, 6 denotes particles obtained by fusion-bonding both primary polymer particles and particulate resin, and 7 denotes wax.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a toner,
particularly for the development of an electrostatic image,
comprising an agglomerate of a mixture comprising primary
5 polymer particles, wherein said agglomerate has coated
thereon at least one layer of a particulate resin, wherein
at least one of the primary polymer particles and the
particulate resin contains a wax, and the particulate
resin of the outermost layer is substantially free of wax.

10 Another embodiment of the present invention relates
to a toner comprising a binder resin and a particulate wax,
wherein the toner has a volume-average particle diameter of
from 3 to 12 μm , a half value width of a number-average
particle diameter of particulate wax contained therein,
15 when the cross section of the toner is observed, of 0.06 μm
or less, and wherein the distribution of particulate wax
having an average particle diameter of 0.01 μm or more
throughout the toner particle satisfies the following
equation:

20
$$(A/B)/(C/D) \leq 0.1$$

wherein A is total area of wax particles contained in
the outermost layer to a depth of 0.1 μm ;

B is total area of the outermost layer;

C is total area of wax particles contained in the
25 remainder of the toner particle (at a depth of greater than

0.1 μm from the surface of the particle); and

D is total area of said remainder of toner particle,
wherein all areas are measured as observed in a cross
section of said toner particle through a center point of
5 said toner particle.

A further embodiment of the present invention relates
to a process for producing a toner comprising agglomerating
at least primary polymer particles and primary colorant
particles to form an agglomerate of particles, coating a
10 substantial surface portion of said agglomerate with at
least one layer of a particulate resin, wherein the primary
polymer particles are preferably obtained by seed emulsion
polymerization of a monomer mixture in the presence of
particulate wax, and an outermost layer of the particulate
15 resin is substantially free of wax.

The toner according to the present invention
comprises wax, primary polymer particles, primary colorant
particles and particulate resin as the constituent
components, and, if desired, further comprises a charge
20 control agent and/or other additives. The toner of the
present invention is preferably produced by an emulsion
polymerization agglomeration method. According to the
emulsion polymerization agglomeration method, the toner is
produced by co-agglomerating at least primary polymer
25 particles obtained by emulsion polymerization, and primary

colorant particles and, depending upon necessity, primary charge control agent particles to form an agglomerate of particles, followed by coating a substantial portion of the surface of the agglomerate with a particulate resin.

5 Further, in the toner of the present invention, primary polymer particles and/or particulate resin comprise(s) wax therein and the particulate resin of the outermost layer of the toner is substantially free of wax so that the wax is not exposed on the surface.

10 Wax

 The wax used in the present invention, can be any conventional wax. A wax having a melting point of 30 to 100°C is preferred to improve fixability of the toner. Examples of such waxes include olefinic waxes such as low
15 molecular weight polyethylene, low molecular weight polypropylene and polyethylene copolymer; paraffin waxes; ester-based waxes having a long-chain aliphatic group such as behenyl behenate, montanic acid ester and stearyl
20 stearate; vegetable waxes such as hydrogenated castor oil and carnauba wax; ketones having a long-chain alkyl group such as distearyl ketone; silicones having an alkyl group; higher aliphatic acids such as stearic acid; long-chain
25 aliphatic alcohols such as eicosanol; carboxylic acid esters of polyhydric alcohols such as glycerol and pentaerythritol, and long chain aliphatic acids or partial

esters thereof; and higher aliphatic acid amides such as oleic acid amide and stearic acid amide; and low molecular polyesters.

Among these waxes, those having a melting point of not less than 30°C are preferred, with a melting point of not less than 40°C being more preferred, and a melting point of not less than 50°C being most preferred to improve the fixability of the toner. Further, it is preferred that the wax have a melting point of not higher than 90°C, more preferably not higher than 80°C. If the melting point of wax is too low, the wax may be exposed on the surface of the toner after fixing, which is liable to produce a stickyfeel. On the contrary, if the melting point is too high, the toner can be deteriorated in fixability at a low temperature.

As the wax compound, an ester-based wax obtained from an aliphatic carboxylic acid and a monovalent or polyvalent alcohol is preferably used. Among ester-based waxes, those having 20 to 100 carbon atoms are more preferable and those having 30 to 60 carbon atoms are particularly preferable.

Among esters of a monovalent alcohol and an aliphatic carboxylic acid, behenyl behenate and stearyl stearate are most preferred. Among esters of a polyvalent alcohol and an aliphatic carboxylic acid, stearic acid ester of pentaerythritol and the partial ester thereof, montanic

acid ester of glycerol and the partial ester thereof are most preferred.

The above-described waxes can be used alone or in any mixture thereof. Further depending upon the fixing
5 temperature of the toner, the melting point of a wax compound can be optionally selected. In the context of the present invention the term "wax" can refer to a single wax compound or a mixture of wax compounds.

For the purpose of enhancing fixability, a mixture of
10 two or more, preferably three or more wax compounds is particularly effective. In particular, it is preferable that three or more wax compounds are used together and that formulation amounts of respective compounds preferably do not exceed 60 w/w%, more preferably 45 w/w% and most
15 preferably 40 w/w%, of the entire wax.

When using mixtures of wax compounds, it is preferable that at least one of the waxes is the above-described carboxylic acid ester of a monovalent or polyvalent alcohol. The wax compound present in the
20 highest amount is more preferably an alkanolic acid ester of a monovalent or a polyvalent alcohol, most preferably an alkyl ester of an alkanolic acid. In the case where the most abundant wax compound is an alkyl ester of an alkanolic acid, the second most abundant wax compound is preferably a
25 different alkyl ester of an alkanolic acid or alkanolic acid

ester of a polyvalent alcohol.

Mixtures of wax compounds more preferably contain 4
or more wax compounds, most preferably 5 or more wax
compounds. The upper limit of wax compounds in the mixture
5 is not particularly limited. However, in view of
production, it is preferably 50 different wax compounds or
less.

If at least three kinds of wax compounds are present,
the sum of the two most abundant wax compounds is
10 preferably 88% or less, more preferably 85% or less, and
particularly preferably 80% or less.

The wax compound most abundant in the mixture
preferably has a melting point of 40°C or more, more
preferably 50°C or more. Further, the wax compound most
15 abundant in the mixture preferably has a melting point of
90°C or less, more preferably 80°C or less. Further,
particularly preferably, the two most abundant wax
compounds each have a melting point of 40°C to 90°C.

As will be described later, the toner of the present
20 invention has a structure such that a particulate wax is
relatively uniformly distributed in the toner. It can be
estimated that wax having a relatively wide temperature
width from the start of melting to the completion of
melting, i.e., wax in the form of a mixture and having a
25 low purity, can be readily discharged from the toner during

fixing, even if the fixing temperature is varied. Thus, such wax can provide the desired fixability.

Emulsifier

Particulate wax to be used in the present invention is obtained by emulsifying the above-described wax in the presence of at least one emulsifier selected from known cationic surfactant, anionic surfactant or nonionic surfactant. Two or more kinds of these surfactants can be used together.

The wax used in the present invention has a melting point of 30 to 100°C. Thus, since the wax has a melting point less than the boiling point of water, where the dispersion of wax particles is prepared by emulsifying the wax, the wax is preferably dispersed and emulsified in a molten state(i.e. by heating a mixture of wax, water and emulsifier to the temperature of the melting point of the wax or more). Specific examples of suitable cationic surfactants include dodecyl ammonium chloride, dodecyl ammonium bromide, dodecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, dodecyl pyridinium chloride, dodecyl pyridinium bromide, and hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide.

Specific examples of suitable anionic surfactants include aliphatic soap such as sodium stearate and sodium dodecanate, sodium dodecyl sulfate, sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, and sodium laurylsulfate.

Specific examples of suitable nonionic surfactants include polyoxyethylenedodecyl ether, polyoxyethylenehexadecyl ether, polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylenelauryl ether, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoleate ether, and monodecanoyl succrose.

Among these surfactants, an alkali metal salt of a straight chain alkylbenzene sulfonic acid is preferable. The volume-average particle diameter of the particulate wax is preferably from 0.01 μm to 3 μm , more preferably from 0.1 μm to 2 μm , and particularly from 0.3 to 1.5 μm . For the measurement of average particle diameter, LA-500 produced by Horiba Co., Ltd. may be used. If the average particle diameter of the particulate wax exceeds 3 μm , the polymer particles obtained by seed polymerization can be too large to produce a high resolution toner. On the contrary, if the average particle diameter of the emulsion falls below 0.01 μm , it may be difficult to prepare the dispersion thereof.

Primary polymer particles

One feature of the present invention resides in that primary polymer particles and/or the particulate resin, other than that of the outermost layer, contain a wax encapsulated therein. In the case where the primary polymer particles contain a wax encapsulated therein, the

production method thereof is not particularly limited.

Preferably, however, primary polymer particles are obtained by seed emulsion polymerization of a monomer mixture using a particulate wax as seed.

5 Primary polymer particles obtained by emulsion polymerization using a particulate wax as seed (preferred embodiment of the present invention) will be explained below.

10 In order to effect seed emulsion polymerization, a monomer having a Brönsted acidic group (hereinafter, referred to as simply an acidic group) or a monomer having a Brönsted basic group (hereinafter, referred to as simply a basic group) and a monomer having neither a Brönsted acidic group nor a Brönsted basic group (hereinafter, also
15 referred to as other monomer) are successively added to cause polymerization in the emulsion containing particulate wax. During this procedure, these monomers may be added separately or concurrently in any combination.
20 Alternatively, a plurality of monomers may be previously mixed before being added. Further, the composition of monomers to be added may be changed during addition.
25 Moreover, these monomers may be added as they are or in the form of an emulsion obtained by mixing with water and/or asurfactant. As such asurfactant, one or more of the previously exemplifiedsurfactants may be used.

During the seed emulsion polymerization process, an emulsifier (a surface active agent) may be added to the wax emulsion in a predetermined amount. A polymerization initiator may be added before, at the same time with or
5 after the addition of the monomers. These addition methods may be employed in combination.

Examples of the monomer having a Brönsted acidic group usable in the present invention include monomers having a carboxylic group such as acrylic acid, methacrylic
10 acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid and cinnamic acid, monomers having a sulfonic group such as styrene sulfonate, and monomers having a sulfonic amide group such as vinyl benzene sulfonamide.

Particularly preferred monomers for the primary
15 particles are acrylic acid or methacrylic acid.

Examples of the monomer having a Brönsted basic group include aromatic vinyl compounds having an amino group such as aminostyrene; monomers containing a nitrogen-containing heterocycle such as vinylpyridine and vinylpyrrolidone; and
20 (meth)acrylic acid esters having an amino group such as dimethylaminoethyl acrylate and diethylaminoethyl methacrylate.

Further, these monomers having an acidic group and monomers having a basic group can be present as salts with
25 respective counter ions.

The amount of monomer having a Brönsted acidic group or a Brönsted basic group in a monomer mixture used to prepare the primary polymer particles is preferably 0.05% by weight or more, more preferably 1% by weight or more.

5 Further, the amount of monomers having an acidic or basic group is preferably 10% by weight or less, more preferably 5% by weight or less.

Examples of the other comonomers used herein include styrenes such as styrene, methylstyrene, chlorostyrene, dichlorostyrene, p-tert-butylstyrene, p-n-butylstyrene and p-n-nonylstyrene; and (meth)acrylic acid esters such as methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, propyl acrylate, n-butyl acrylate, isobutyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, ethylhexyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, ethyl

10 methacrylate, propyl methacrylate, n-butyl methacrylate, isobutyl methacrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate and ethylhexyl methacrylate; acrylamide, N-propylacrylamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N,N-dipropylacrylamide, N,N-dibutylacrylamide, and acrylic amide. Particularly

15 preferred among these monomers are styrene, butyl acrylate.

20

Where a crosslinked resin is used as the primary polymer particles, as a crosslinking agent to be used together with the above-described monomers, radically polymerizable polyfunctional monomers can be used.

25 Examples of such radically polymerizable polyfunctional

monomers include divinyl benzene, hexanediol diacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol dimethacrylate, diethylene glycol diacrylate, triethylene glycol diacrylate, neopentyl glycol dimethacrylate, 5 neopentyl glycol diacrylate and diallyl phthalate.

Further, monomers having a reactive group in a pendant group, such as glycidyl methacrylate, methylol acrylamide and acrolein can be used.

Preferably, radically-polymerizable bifunctional 10 monomers, more preferably, divinyl benzene and hexanediol diacrylate are desirably used.

The amount of such a polyfunctional monomer used in the monomer mixture is preferably 0.05% by weight or more, more preferably 0.1% by weight or more and particularly 15 preferably 0.3% by weight or more. Further, the amount of polyfunctional monomer is preferably 5% by weight or less, more preferably 3% by weight or less, and particularly preferably 1% by weight or less.

The polyfunctional monomers may be used singly or in 20 admixture, and are preferably added such that the resulting polymer exhibits a glass transition temperature of from 40°C to 80°C. If the glass transition temperature of the polymer exceeds 80°C, the resulting toner exhibits too high a fixing temperature. Further, the toner may have a 25 decreased OHP transparency. On the contrary, if the glass

transition temperature of the polymer falls below 40°C, the storage stability of the toner deteriorates.

Examples of polymerization initiators that can be used include, but are not limited to, persulfates such as potassium persulfate, sodium persulfate and ammonium persulfate; redox initiators obtained by combining these persulfates as one component with reducing agents such as acidic sodium sulfite; water-soluble polymerization initiators such as hydrogen peroxide, 4,4'-azobiscyanovaleric acid, t-butyl hydroperoxide and cumene hydroperoxide; redox initiators obtained by combining these water-soluble polymerization initiators as one component with reducing agents such as ferrous salt; benzoyl peroxide, and 2, 2'-azobis-isobutyronitrile. These polymerization initiators may be added before, at the same time with or after the addition of the monomers. These addition methods may also be employed in combination.

In the present invention, any known chain transfer agent may be used, as desired. Suitable examples of chain transfer agents include, but are not limited to, t-dodecyl mercaptan, 2-mercaptoethanol, diisopropyl xanthogen, carbon tetrachloride, and bromotrichloromethane. These chain transfer agents may be used singly or in combination. The chain transfer agents may be used in an amount of from 0 to 5% by weight based on the weight of the polymerizable

monomers used.

The primary polymer particles obtained as described above have a wax substantially encapsulated therein. The primary polymer particles can have any desired morphology, such as, core-shell type, phase separation type, occlusion type or combinations or mixtures thereof. A particularly preferred morphology is a core-shell type particle.

Components other than wax, such as a pigment and a charge control agent, can be further used as seed so far as they don't depart from the scope of the present invention. Further, a colorant and a charge control agent dissolved or dispersed in wax can be used.

The volume-average particle diameter of the primary polymer particles can be any size, but is generally from 0.02 to 3 μm , preferably from 0.05 to 3 μm , more preferably from 0.1 to 2 μm and most preferably 0.1 to 1 μm . For the measurement of volume average particle diameter, for example, UPA (Ultra Particle Analyzer produced by Nikkiso Co., Ltd.) may be used. If the particle diameter is less than 0.02 μm , the agglomeration rate can be difficult to controlled. If the particle diameter exceeds 3 μm , the toner obtained by agglomeration may have too large a particle diameter to provide a high resolution toner.

In the present invention, primary polymer particles are agglomerated to form an agglomerate of particles.

Within the context of the present invention, the agglomerate of particles can take the form of an agglomerate where the individual particles are still distinguishable to a unitary large particle where the individual primary particles have coalesced to the point of no longer being distinguishable and the entire spectrum of species therebetween. However, in a preferable embodiment, a particulate resin (as described below) is further adhered or fixed thereto to form a toner. In such a toner, the primary polymer particles or the particulate resin for coating an agglomerate of primary particles, or both have THF insoluble portions.

In the case where the wax content of the toner is desired to be increased and a particulate wax has not been used as seed, or a particulate wax having a small particle diameter is used, the agglomeration of the primary polymer particles can be performed in the presence of another particulate wax. However, if dispersibility of the particulate wax in the toner is taken into account, substantially all wax is preferably encapsulated in primary polymer particles.

In accordance with the present invention, in obtaining primary polymer particles, a particulate colorant can be used as seed together with a particulate wax in the emulsion polymerization. Alternatively, a colorant can be

used by dissolving or dispersing in the monomer or wax.

However, preferably, a particulate colorant is agglomerated together with primary polymer particles to form an

agglomerate of particles, which is used as the core

5 material of the toner. In this process, primary polymer

particles comprising wax encapsulated therein are used.

However, two or more kinds of primary polymer particles can be used, if desired or needed. As a colorant to be used

here, any of inorganic pigments, organic pigments or

10 organic dyes, or any mixture thereof can be used.

In a case where a crosslinked resin is used for primary polymer particles, the THF insoluble content of the primary polymer particles is generally 15 w/w% or more, preferably 20 w/w% or more, more preferably 25 w/w% or
15 more. Additionally, the THF insoluble content is preferably 70% or less.

If the crosslinking degree is too low, offset may occur. Further, if the crosslinking degree is too high, OHP transparency may be decreased.

20 Among components constituting the primary polymer particles, a THF soluble component preferably has a molecular weight peak (Mp) of 30,000, more preferably 40,000 or more. Further, the Mp is preferably 150,000 or less, more preferably 100,000 or less.

25

When a crosslinked resin is used, a THF soluble component preferably has a molecular weight peak of 100,000 or less, more preferably 60,000 or less.

5 When the molecular weight peak is noticeably smaller than the above-described range, the offset property of the toner at high temperature side can be poor. When the molecular weight peak is noticeably larger than the above-described range, the offset property of the toner at low temperature may be deteriorated.

10 Among components constituting primary polymer particles, those soluble in tetrahydrofuran have a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of preferably 30,000 or more, more preferably 80,000 or more, a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of preferably 500,000 or less, more preferably
15 300,000 or less.

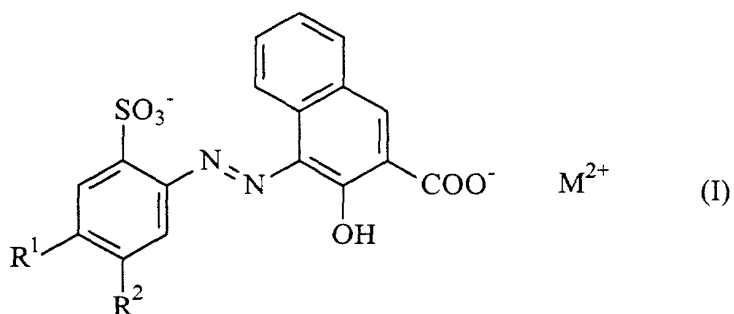
Colorant

In accordance with the present invention, preferably, primary polymer particles and primary colorant particles are simultaneously agglomerated to form an agglomerate of
20 the particles, to provide a toner or a toner core material. Suitable colorant particles include inorganic or organic pigments and organic dyes, alone or in combination as desired. Specific examples of suitable colorants include known dyes and pigments such as aniline blue,
25 phthalocyanine blue, phthalocyanine green, hansa yellow,

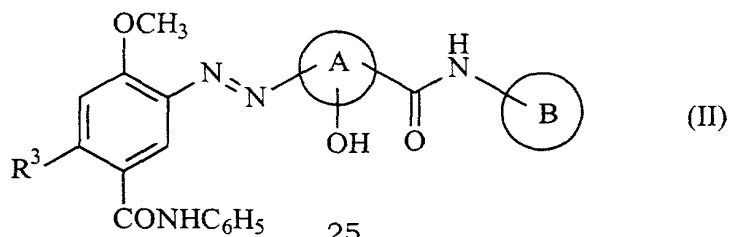
rhodamine dye or pigment, chrome yellow, quinacridone,
benzidine yellow, rose bengal, triallylmethane dye, monoazo
dyes or pigments, disazo dyes or pigments, and condensed azo
dyes or pigments. These dyes or pigments may be used
5 singly or in admixture. If the toner of the present
invention is a full-color toner, benzidine yellow, monoazo
dyes or pigments or condensed azo dyes or pigments are
preferably used as a yellow dye or pigment, quinacridone
dyes or pigments or monoazo dyes or pigments are preferably
10 used as a magenta dye or pigment, and phthalocyanine blue
is preferably used as a cyan dye or pigment. The colorant
is normally used in an amount of from 3 to 20 parts by
weight based on 100 parts by weight of the binder resin
used. In the context of the present invention, the term
15 "binder resin" refers to the total of the resin
constituting primary polymer particles and the resin
constituting particulate resin (if present).

In one embodiment, a magenta colorant compound
represented by the following formulae (I) or (II) is used
20 in a toner of the present invention having a particulate
resin coating. Namely a colorant compound represented by
the formula (I) can desirably prepare a primary colorant
particle dispersion and, therefore, the resulting toner can
have a desirable hue. Since a compound represented by the
25 formula (II) is likely to be positively charged, in the

case where it is used for a negatively charged toner, the agglomerate of particles containing the colorant (toner core material) is coated with particulate resin so that the colorant is not exposed. Thus, the toner can be negatively charged. When a compound represented by the formula (I) or (II) is included in a toner obtained by an emulsion polymerization agglomeration method, a desirable magenta hue can be obtained. Thus, the compound represented by the formula (I) or (II) can be especially advantageous as the colorant of the toner of the present invention.

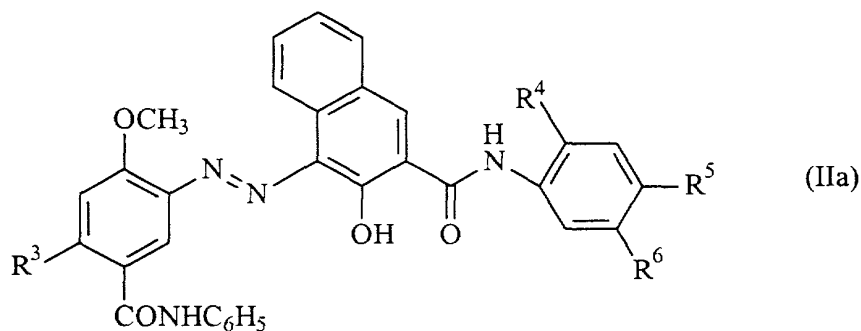


wherein R^1 and R^2 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 8 carbons or a halogen atom, provided that at least one of R^1 and R^2 is a halogen atom, and M represents Ba, Sr, Mn, Ca or Mg.



wherein A and B each, independently, represent an aromatic ring which can be substituted, and R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an aminosulfonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted or an aminocarbonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted.

10 In the general formula (II), A and B preferably represent a benzene ring or a naphthalene ring. Among compounds represented by formula (II), those represented by the following formula (IIa) are more preferred:



15 (IIa)

wherein R^3 to R^6 each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a nitro group, a cyano group, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxy

group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an aminosulfonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted or an aminocarbonyl group wherein the nitrogen atom may be substituted.

5 In the formula (IIa), the nitrogen atom of the aminosulfonyl group or aminocarbonyl group, can be substituted with an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkoxyalkyl group, a haloalkyl group or a haloaryl group.

10 Further, a compound wherein R^3 is a hydrogen atom, R^4 is a methoxy group, R^5 is a hydrogen atom and R^6 is a chlorine atom is the most preferable in view of spectral reflectance, dispersibility in a polymerizable monomer and a processability to a colorant dispersion.

15 In the case where these colorants are used by emulsifying in water in the presence of an emulsifier to form an emulsion, those having a volume-average particle diameter of 0.01 to 3 μm are preferably used.

Charge control agent

20 In the present invention, a charge control agent can be included in the toner if desired. The charge control agent can be incorporated into the toner, preferably by a method wherein the charge control agent is used as seed together with wax in obtaining primary polymer particles, a method wherein the charge control agent is used by
25 dissolving or dispersing in monomer or wax, or a method

wherein primary polymer particles and primary charge control agent particles are agglomerated at the same time to form an agglomerate of particles, which is used as a toner. However, a preferable method comprises adhering or fixing a charge control particle before, during or after the process for adhering or fixing particulate resin. In this case, it is preferable that the charge control agent is also used as an emulsion in water having an average particle diameter of from 0.01 to 3 μm (primary charge control agent particles).

Any conventional charge control agent can be used alone or in combination of two or more. For example, a quaternary ammonium salt, and a basic electron-donating metal material are preferably used as a positively-charging charge control agent, and a metal chelate, a metal salt of an organic acid, a metal-containing dye, nigrosine dye, an amide group-containing compound, a phenol compound, a naphthol compound and the metal salts thereof, an urethane bond-containing compound, and an acidic or an electron-attractive organic substance are preferably used as a negatively-charging charge control agent.

Taking into account adaptability to color toner (the charge control agent itself is colorless or has a light color and hence doesn't impair the color tone of a toner), a quaternary ammonium salt compound is preferably used as a

positively-charging charge control agent and a metal salt or metal complex of salicylic acid or alkylsalicylic acid with chromium, zinc or aluminum, a metal salt or metal complex of benzylic acid, amide compound, phenol compound, naphthol compound, phenolamide compound, and hydroxynaphthalene compound such as 4,4'-methylenebis[2-[N-(4-chlorophenyl)amide]-3-hydroxynaphthalene are preferably used as a negatively-charging charge control agent. The amount of the charge control agent to be used may be determined by the required charged amount of toner. In practice, however, it is normally from 0.01 to 10 parts by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight, based on 100 parts by weight of the binder resin used.

Particulate resin

Next, one important feature of the toner of the present invention resides in the formation of the toner particles by coating (adhering or fixing) a particulate resin over the above-described agglomerate of particles.

The particulate resin is used as an emulsion obtained by dispersing the same using an emulsifier (the above-described surface active agent) in water or a liquid mainly comprising water. For the particulate resin which is not used for the outermost layer of the toner, the above-described particulate resin obtained by emulsion polymerization using wax as seed is preferably used.

However, as the particulate resin used for the outermost layer of the toner, a particulate resin substantially free of wax is used. In this case also, a particulate resin obtained by emulsion polymerization method is preferable.

5 Within the context of the present invention the term "substantially free of wax" indicates that the level of wax is preferably less than 1 w/w%, more preferably less than 0.5 w/w%, most preferably less than 0.1 w/w%.

10 Preferred particulate resins, include those having a volume-average particle diameter of 0.02 to 3 μm , more preferably 0.05 to 1.5 μm . The particulate resin can comprise units obtained from the same monomers used to prepare the primary polymer particles or can use different monomers from those used in the primary particles.

15 When the toner is prepared by coating an agglomerate of particles with particulate resin, the particulate resin is preferably a crosslinked resin. In the present invention, it is most preferred that at least one of the primary polymer particles or particulate resin be
20 crosslinked. As the crosslinking agent, the polyfunctional monomers used for the primary polymer particles can be used.

When the particulate resin is a crosslinked resin, the crosslinking degree is normally 5 w/w% or more,
25 preferably 10 w/w% or more and more preferably 15 w/w% or

more, based on measurements of THF insoluble content. More preferably, the particulate resin has a THF insoluble content of 70 w/w% or less. In order to achieve the above-described preferable range of THF insoluble content, the formulation amount of polyfunctional monomer is preferably 5 0.005% by weight or more, more preferably 0.01% or more and most preferably 0.05% or more, based on total monomer mixture used for preparing the particulate resin. Further, the amount of polyfunctional monomer is preferably 5% by 10 weight or less, more preferably 3% by weight or less, and most preferably 1% by weight or less, based on total monomer mixture.

Among components of the particulate resin, a molecular peak (Mp) of THF-soluble components is preferably 15 30,000 or more, more preferably 40,000 or more, and is preferably 150,000 or less, more preferably 100,000 or less.

Particularly, in the case where a crosslinked resin is used, a molecular peak (Mp) of THF-soluble components is 20 preferably 100,000 or less, more preferably 60,000 or less.

Among components of the particulate resin, a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of THF-soluble components is preferably 30,000 or more, more preferably 50,000 or more, preferably 500,000 or less, more preferably 300,000 or 25 less.

When the toner is coated with a particulate resin, however, the resulting toner can have a core-shell construction (with the primary polymer particles and colorant particles agglomerated in the core and the particulate resin coated on the outside) or it is also possible the during the aging of the toner with the particulate resin present, there is migration of particulate resin into the agglomerate with concomitant migration of the primary polymer particles and/or colorant particles into the outside coating layer. This can result in the outer layer containing slight amounts of primary polymer particles and colorant particles or even in the extreme, in a toner that is homogeneous with respect to primary polymer particles, colorant particles and particulate resin. All embodiments between distinct layers and homogeneous toner are included in the present invention.

In the case where the toner is a negatively charged toner, it is preferred to have the agglomerate coated with the particulate resin. If aging of the particulate resin coated agglomerate results in mixing to the point wherein no boundary exists between the agglomerate and the particulate resin, it is further preferred to provide an outer layer of particulate resin only.

25

Additionally, even when there is a distinct layer on the agglomerated primary polymer particles and colorant particles, the layer can completely cover the agglomerate or can be on a substantial portion, either continuously or non-continuously. Preferably, the particulate resin forms a coating on at least 75% of the surface area of the agglomerate, more preferably at least 85%, even more preferably at least 95%. Most preferably is a complete covering of the agglomerate with the particulate resin.

10 Agglomeration process

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the above-described primary polymer particles, primary colorant particles, and optionally particulate charge control agent, particulate wax and other additives are emulsified to form an emulsified liquid, which are co-agglomerated to form an agglomerate of particles. Among respective components to be agglomerated, the charge control agent dispersion, particulate wax or other additives can be added during the agglomeration process or after the agglomeration process.

Embodiments of the agglomeration process include 1) methods wherein agglomeration is effected by heating, and 2) methods wherein agglomeration is effected chemically, such as by addition of an electrolyte.

25 In the case where agglomeration is effected by

heating, the agglomeration temperature is preferably in a range of from 5°C to Tg (Tg is the glass transition temperature of primary polymer particles), more preferably a range of from (Tg-10°C) to (Tg-5°C). By employing this preferred temperature range, a desirable toner particle diameter can be obtained by agglomeration without using a chemical additive, such as an electrolyte.

In the case where agglomeration is effected by heating, the method can further comprise an aging step subsequent to the agglomeration step. The aging step is described in more detail below. The agglomeration step and the aging step are effected sequentially and, therefore, the boundary between these processes is not necessarily clear cut. However, a process wherein a temperature range of from (Tg-20°C) to Tg is maintained for at least 30 minutes is defined herein as an agglomeration step.

The agglomeration temperature is preferably a temperature at which toner particles having a desired particle diameter are formed, by keeping the mixture for at least 30 minutes at the given temperature. To reach the given temperature, temperature can be elevated at a constant speed or stepwise. The holding time is preferably from 30 minutes to 8 hours, more preferably from 1 hour to 4 hours in a temperature range of from (Tg-20°C) to Tg. Thus, a toner having a small particle diameter and sharp

particle size distribution can be obtained.

In the process of the present invention, the particulate resin and/or particulate charge control agent can each, independently, be added to the process before or during the agglomeration step, between the agglomeration step and aging step, during the aging step or after the aging step. Further, if either component is added after the aging step, a second aging step can be performed if desired, under the same conditions noted above for the aging step.

In the case where agglomeration is effected by use of electrolyte, the electrolyte can be combined with a mixed dispersion of primary polymer particles, colorant particles, and optionally other components. Suitable electrolytes can be organic salts or inorganic salts. A monovalent or polyvalent (divalent or more) metal salt is preferable. Specifically, mention may be made of NaCl, KCl, LiCl, Na₂SO₄, K₂SO₄, Li₂SO₄, MgCl₂, CaCl₂, MgSO₄, CaSO₄, ZnSO₄, Al₂(SO₄)₃, Fe₂(SO₄)₃, CH₃COONa and C₆H₅SO₃Na.

The amount of electrolyte to be added varies depending on the particular one chosen, and is, in practice, used in an amount of from 0.05 to 25 parts by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 15 parts by weight, more preferably from 0.1 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the solid content of mixed dispersion

used (wherein the mixed dispersion comprises, at least primary polymer particles and colorant particles).

If the amount of electrolyte to be added is significantly smaller than the above-described range, various problems tend to occur. Namely, the agglomeration reaction proceeds so slowly that finely divided particles having a diameter of not more than 1 μm are left behind after the agglomeration reaction or the average particle diameter of the aggregates of particles thus obtained is not more than 3 μm . Further, if the amount of electrolyte added significantly exceeds the above-described range, various other problems also can occur. Namely, the agglomeration reaction may proceed too rapidly to control. The resulting agglomerate of particles contains coarse particles having a particle diameter of not less than 25 μm or have an irregular amorphous form.

Further, in the case where agglomeration is effected by adding an electrolyte, the agglomeration temperature is preferably in the range of from 5°C to Tg.

As noted above, in order to enhance the stability of the aggregates (toner particles) obtained in the agglomeration step, an aging step (causing the fusion of agglomerated particles to each other) at a temperature of from Tg to (Tg + 80°C), preferably (Tg + 20°C) to (Tg + 80°C), but below the softening point temperature of the

primary polymer particles may be preferably added. The addition of the aging step makes it possible to substantially round the shape of the toner particles or control the shape of the toner particles. This aging step
5 is normally performed for a time of from 1 hour to 24 hours, preferably from 1 hour to 10 hours.

The agglomeration step can be performed in any suitable apparatus, but is preferably performed in a reaction tank with agitation. Substantially cylindrical or
10 spherical reaction tanks are preferably used. When the reaction tank is substantially cylindrical, the shape of the bottom thereof is not particularly limited. However, generally a reaction tank having a substantially circular bottom is preferably used.

15 In order to improve agitation efficiency, the volume of the mixed dispersion is preferably $3/4$ or less, preferably $2/3$ or less of the volume of the reaction tank. When the volume of the mixed dispersion is significantly smaller than that of the reaction tank, the dispersion
20 bubbles violently, increasing the viscosity. As a result, coarse particles tend to be formed, agitation sometimes cannot occur effectively depending upon the shape of an agitating blade, and, the productivity is lowered. Thus, the above-described volume ratio is preferably $1/10$ or
25 more, more preferably $1/5$ or more.

As an agitating blade to be used in the agglomeration step, any agitating blade can be used, such as conventionally known commercially available agitating blades. Suitable commercially available agitating blades, include anchor blades, full zone blades (produced by Shinko Pantec Co., Ltd.), Sunmeler blades (produced by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.), Maxblend blades (Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Ltd.), Hi-F mixer blades (produced by Souken Kagaku K.K.) and double helical ribbon blades (produced by Shinko Pantec Co., Ltd.). A baffle may also be provided in the agitating tank if desired.

Generally, the agitating blade is selected and used depending upon the viscosity and other physical properties of the reaction liquid, the reaction itself, and the shape and size of the reaction tank. Such selection is within the skill of the ordinary artisan. As a preferred agitating blade, however, specific mention may be made of a double helical ribbon blade or anchor blade.

The other additives

The toner according to the present invention can be used together with one or more other additives such as a fluidity improver as desired. Specific examples of such fluidity improvers include finely divided hydrophobic silica powder, finely divided titanium oxide powder and finely divided aluminum oxide powder. The fluidity improver

is, when present, normally used in an amount of from 0.01 to 5 parts by weight, preferably from 0.1 to 3 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the binder resin used.

5 Further, the toner according to the present invention may contain an inorganic particulate material such as magnetite, ferrite, cerium oxide, strontium titanate and electrically conductive titania or a resistivity adjustor or lubricant, such as styrene resin or acrylic resin, as an
10 internal or external additive. The amount of such an additive to be added may be properly predetermined depending on the desired properties. In practice, however, it is preferably from 0.05 to 10 parts by weight based on 100 parts by weight of the binder resin used.

15 The toner of the present invention may be in the form of either a two-component developer or a non-magnetic one-component developer. The toner of the present invention, if used as a two-component developer, may have any known carrier such as magnetic materials (including iron powders, magnetite powders, ferrite powders,) materials obtained by
20 coating the surface of such a magnetic material with a resin and magnetic carriers. As the coating resin to be used in the resin-coated carrier there may be used generally known resins, such as styrene resin, acrylic
25 resin, styrene-acryl copolymer resin, silicone resin,

modified silicone resin, fluororesin or mixture thereof.

Toner

5 The toner of the present invention produced by using
the above-described respective components, comprises a
resin wherein at least one of primary polymer particles or
particulate resin are crosslinked. When a crosslinked
resin is used, the THF insoluble content is high. When an
uncrosslinked resin is used, it is substantially dissolved
10 in THF. Generally, the colorant is not THF soluble.
Further, although the charge control agent is sometimes
THF-soluble and sometimes THF insoluble, the charge control
agent is used in a small proportion compared with the other
components. By taking these facts into consideration, the
15 THF insoluble content of the toner of the present invention
is controlled in a range of from 15 to 80 w/w%. The
tetrahydrofuran insoluble content is preferably 20 w/w% or
more, and is preferably 70 w/w% or less.

20 In the toner of the present invention when both
primary polymer particles and particulate resin are
crosslinked, which is a most preferred embodiment of the
present invention, the THF insoluble content of the toner
is 20 to 70 w.w%, preferably 30 to 70 w/w%.

25 The toner of the present invention further comprises
wax, preferably a wax having a melting point of 30 to

100°C. The content thereof in the toner is preferably 1 part by weight or more, more preferably 5 parts by weight or more and particularly preferably 8 parts by weight or more to 100 parts by weight of a binder resin of the toner (wherein the term "binder resin" is used herein to mean the sum of the resin constituting primary polymer particles and the resin constituting particulate resin, as described earlier). The wax content is also preferably 40 parts by weight or less, more preferably 35 parts by weight or less and most preferably 30 parts by weight or less.

When the toner of the present invention is used in a printer or a copying machine having high resolution, the toner preferably has a relatively small particle size and has a sharp particle size distribution for attaining a uniform charged amount in respective toner particles.

The average volume particle diameter of the toner of the present invention is preferably 3 to 12 μm , more preferably 4 to 10 μm , particularly preferably 5 to 9 μm . As an index representing particle size distribution, the ratio of volume-average particle diameter (D_V) to number-average particle diameter (D_N), i.e., $((D_V)/(D_N))$ is used. The present invention toner preferably has a $(D_V)/(D_N)$ of 1.25 or less, more preferably 1.22 or less and most preferably 1.2 or less. The minimum $(D_V)/(D_N)$ is 1, which means that all particles have the same particle size. This

is advantageous in the formation of an image having a high resolution. Practically, however, a particle size distribution of 1 is extremely difficult to be obtained. Accordingly, in view of production considerations,

5 $(D_V)/(D_N)$ is preferably 1.03 or more, more preferably 1.05 or more.

When finely divided powder (toner having excessive small particle diameter) is present in too high an amount, blushing of a sensitizing body and scattering of toner into the inside of an apparatus are likely to occur and the charged amount distribution is also liable to be worse. When coarse powder (toner having excessive large particle diameter) is present in too high an amount, the charged amount distribution is liable to be worse, which is unsuitable for forming a high resolution image. For example, when the toner has an average volume particle diameter of 7 to 10 μm , the amount of toner having a particle diameter of 5 μm or less is preferably 10% by weight or less, more preferably 5% by weight or less of the entire amount of the toner. The amount of toner having a particle diameter of 15 μm or more is preferably 5% by weight or less, more preferably 3% by weight or less.

When such a toner having a relatively small particle diameter and a sharp particle size distribution is produced, the production method according to the emulsion

polymerization agglomeration method of the present invention is advantageous compared with suspension polymerization or kneading-pulverizing method.

5 The 50% circular degree of the present toner is preferably 0.95 or more, more preferably 0.96 or more. (circular degree = circumference length of circle having the same area as that of projected area of particle/circumference length of projected image of particle) The maximum 50% circular degree is 1 which means
10 that the toner is substantially spherical. However, such a toner is difficult to be obtained. Thus, in view of production considerations, it is preferably 0.99 or less.

Preferred embodiments of the Invention

The toner of the present invention has a construction
15 such that at least one layer of a particulate resin is coated over the above-described agglomerate of particles. In this construction, at least one of the primary polymer particles and the particulate resin contains wax encapsulated therein, while the particulate resin in the
20 outermost layer is substantially free of wax.

Here, preferable several examples of embodiments of the toner of the present invention will be specifically described below.

A first preferred embodiment of the toner of the
25 present invention is one wherein one layer of a particulate

resin is coated on an agglomerate of particles comprising primary polymer particles having wax encapsulated therein and the one layer of the particulate resin is substantially free of wax.

5 Among constructions of the toner of the present invention, this construction is the most simple and is advantageous in view of the production of the toner.

 In this embodiment, as shown in Fig.1, at least one row of particulate resin is preferably coated over a
10 substantial portion of the surface of an agglomerate of particles (In Figs 1 to 5, only primary polymer particles and a particulate resin are shown. A particulate colorant, a particulate charge control agent and the other additives are not shown, but could be present as desired). It should
15 be noted in the present specification that in a case where the same kind of particulate resin is coated (adhered or fixed), the particulate resin is defined as one layer regardless of whether one row or plural rows of the particulate resin have actually been coated.

20 When a particulate resin is used in an extremely small amount, it sometimes cannot provide coating effects. Thus, the coating amount is preferably 3 w/w% or more, more preferably 5 w/w% or more of primary polymer particles. Contrary to this, when it is used in an extremely large
25 amount, wax is not to be present in the surface site except

for the outermost layer, which may result in poor discharge
of wax from the toner at the time of fixing. Thus, the
coating amount is preferably 80% or less, more preferably
40% or less, and particularly preferably 20% or less of
5 primary polymer particles.

Prior to coating a particulate resin over an
agglomerate of particles, the agglomerate can be fusion
bonded at a temperature of the glass transition temperature
of the primary polymer particles (T_g) or more, preferably
10 T_g to $(T_g + 80^\circ\text{C})$. In a case where prior to coating a
particulate resin, an agglomerate of particles is fusion
bonded, followed by coating the particulate resin, a toner
is to have a morphology similar to that shown in Fig.2.
Alternatively, it is possible that a particulate resin is
15 adhered to an agglomerate of particles having not been
subjected to fusion-bonding, then the agglomerate of
particles and the particulate resin is fusion-bonded.

As shown in Fig.3, a second preferred embodiment of
the toner of the present invention is one wherein two
20 layers of a particulate resin are coated onto an
agglomerate of particles comprising the primary polymer
particles having a wax therein. The particulate resin of
the inner layer also contains wax therein, and the
particulate resin of the outer layer is substantially free
25 of wax.

This construction is advantageous in that corresponding to a material of a fixing apparatus and a fixing temperature, glass transition temperature (Tg) or crosslinking degree of a particulate resin of the inner
5 layer or the outer layer can be varied, and the amount and type of wax included in primary polymer particles or in the inner layer of particulate resin can be varied.

The amount of particulate resin in the outer layer is preferably 3 w/w% or more, more preferably 5 w/w% or more
10 relative to the sum of the particulate resin in the inner layer and primary polymer particles, and is preferably 80% or less, more preferably 40% or less and particularly preferably 20% or less of the same sum.

Also in this case, prior to coating an inner layer of
15 particulate resin over an agglomerate of particles, the agglomerate can be fusion bonded at a temperature of the glass transition temperature of the primary polymer particles (Tg) or more, preferably Tg to (Tg + 80°C).
Further, prior to coating the particulate resin of the
20 outer layer, the agglomerate and the particulate resin of the inner layer can be fusion bonded with each other.
Alternatively, the particulate resin of the inner layer and that of the outer layer are adhered to the agglomerate of particles having not been subjected to fusion-bonding, then
25 the agglomerate of particles and the particulate resin of

the inner layer and the outer layer can be fusion-bonded to each other.

Fig.4 is a schematic view of a toner having been subjected to fusion-bonding in the above-described first and second embodiments. As shown in Fig.4, in the toner having this structure, in the outermost part of the toner, specifically in the area of the depth of 0.1 μm from the surface of the toner, there is no substantial amount of wax particles, while in the inside of the toner, a particulate wax is present at a relatively constant distribution.

"Substantially free of wax particles" means that in observing the cross section of a toner by a transmission type electron microscope (TEM) photograph, wherein the toner has a volume-average particle diameter of from 3 to 12 μm , a half value width of a number-average particle diameter of particulate wax contained therein, when the cross section of the toner is observed, of 0.06 μm or less, and wherein the distribution of particulate wax having an average particle diameter of 0.01 μm or more throughout the toner particle satisfies the following equation:

$$(A/B)/(C/D) \quad 0.1$$

wherein A is total area of wax particles contained in outermost layer to a depth of 0.1 μm ;

B is total area of outermost layer;

C is total area of wax particles contained in remainder of toner particle (at a depth of greater than 0.1 μm from the surface of the particle); and

5 D is total area of said remainder of toner particle, wherein all areas are measured as observed in a cross section of said toner particle through a center point of said toner particle.

10 Fig.6 is the TEM photograph of the cross section of the toner produced in Example 1. The observation of the cross section of the toner by this photograph shows that a particle of a particulate wax is not always cut along the face passing through the center, but is rather cut along a surface deviated from the center. Accordingly, the value of the particle diameter obtained from the particulate wax
15 observed in the cross section of the toner (observed in the flat state) is smaller than the particle diameter of the particulate wax practically present in the toner. Further, when a toner particle is cut, some strength is exerted to the toner and, therefore, even when a substantially
20 spherical toner is cut, the cut surface cannot be circular, but generally will be a broken ellipse. Thus, the cross section of a particulate wax included in the toner is also to be a broken ellipse.

25 A number-average particle diameter of a particulate wax observed in the cross section of a toner is generally

20 nm or more, preferably 30 nm or more, more preferably 50 nm or more, and is generally 150 nm or less, preferably 100 nm or less.

In the present invention, a particulate wax is used
5 as seed of primary polymer particles or a particulate resin. Thus, the wax is encapsulated in the resin. Therefore, even in a case where during the production of a toner, an agglomerate of particles is fusion bonded, the particulate wax is considered substantially to maintain the
10 particle diameter at a time when present in the primary polymer particles or the particulate resin. In the case where a particulate wax is co-agglomerated with primary polymer particles, the particulate wax sometimes can be preferentially fusion-bonded with each other in the course
15 of the co-agglomeration. Thus, the wax can have a particle diameter from the initial particle diameter to a fairly large particle diameter resulted from repeated fusion-bonding of multiple wax particles. Accordingly, the distribution of the number-average particle diameter of the
20 particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner where the particulate wax and primary polymer particles are co-agglomerated is wider than that in the case where primary polymer particles obtained by seed polymerization are agglomerated.

25

In the toner of the present invention, a half value width in a number-average particle diameter of a particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner is preferably 0.06 μm or less, more preferably 0.05 μm or less. The theoretical minimum value of the half value width is 0. However, such a particulate wax cannot be produced practically. Thus, a practical half value width is 0.01 μm or more.

In Fig.4, the dotted line shows the depth of 0.1 μm from the surface of a toner. In the fusion-bonded toner, commonly, the boundary between a portion which was primary polymer particles and a portion which was particulate resin cannot be clearly recognized, since some migration of the polymers can occur during fusion bonding.

Inside the toner of the present invention, a large number of small particle diameter particulate wax particles are distributed. In such a structure, wax can be uniformly discharged from the toner surface during of fixing. Thus, the toner has excellent releasability. Further, before fixing the toner, the discharge of wax is suppressed so that the toner is also excellent in blocking resistance and the apparatus is hardly polluted.

As shown in Fig.5, a third preferred embodiment of the toner of the present invention is a toner for the development of an electrostatic image wherein two layers of

a particulate resin are coated onto an agglomerate of particles comprising at least primary polymer particles, wherein the primary polymer particles do not comprise wax therein, the particulate resin of the inner layer does
5 comprise wax therein, and the particulate resin of the outer layer is substantially free of wax.

This construction is also advantageous as in the second embodiment in that corresponding to a material of a fixing apparatus and a fixing temperature, glass transition
10 temperature (Tg) or crosslinking degree of the particulate resin of the inner layer or the outer layer can be varied.

The amount of particulate resin in the outer layer is preferably 3 w/w% or more, more preferably 5 w/w% or more, relative to the sum of the particulate resin in the
15 inner layer and primary polymer particles. The amount of particulate resin in the outer layer is also preferably 80% or less, more preferably 40% or less and particularly preferably 20% or less, relative to the same sum.

In this embodiment, since the primary polymer
20 particles are substantially free of wax, the wax-free primary polymer particles and the particulate wax are preferably co-agglomerated to form an agglomerate of particles.

Of the above-described three preferred embodiments,
25 the first and second embodiments are more preferred in the

point that the particulate wax is uniformly distributed in the toner.

Further, in the present invention, as long as the particulate resin in the outermost layer is substantially free of wax, it is also possible to coat three or more layers of the particulate resin onto the agglomerate of particles to form the toner. For example, by controlling crosslinking degree or Tg of the toner, the toner preferably has a hardness gradient, i.e., the toner is harder from the inside toward the outside (softer inside, harder outside).

The toner of the present invention preferably uses a resin wherein at least one of primary polymer particles and particulate resin is crosslinked. The use of a resin wherein both primary polymer particles and particulate resin are crosslinked is particularly preferable.

In the case where a crosslinked resin is used, the toner has a THF insoluble content of preferably 15 to 80% by weight, more preferably 20 to 80% by weight.

In the case where wherein both primary polymer particles and the particulate resin are crosslinked, which is a most preferred embodiment of the present invention, the toner has a THF insoluble content of preferably 15 to 80% by weight, more preferably 20 to 80% by weight.

Having generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

5

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be further described in the following examples.

The term "parts" as used hereinafter is meant to indicate "parts by weight". For the measurement of the average particle diameter, weight-average molecular weight, glass transition temperature (T_g), 50% circular degree, fixing temperature width, charged amount and blocking resistance of the polymer particles, the following methods were used.

Volume-average particle diameter, number-average particle diameter, proportion of toner particles having a diameter of 5 μm or less and those having a diameter of 15 μm or more: LA-500 produced by Horiba K.K., Microtrack UPA produced by Nikkiso Co., Ltd. or Coulter Counter Multisizer II model (abbreviated as Coulter Counter) produced by Coulter Inc. were employed.

Weight-average molecular weight (M_w), Molecular weight peak (M_p): Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was employed (apparatus: GPC apparatus HLC-8020 produced by Tosoh Corporation, column: PL-gel Mixed-B 10 μ produced by Polymer Laboratory K.K., solvent: THF, sample concentration: 0.1wt%, calibration curve: standard polystyrene).

Glass transition temperature (T_g): DSC 7 produced by Perkin Elmer Inc. was used (Temperature of toner was elevated from 30°C to 100°C for 7 minutes, then the temperature was quickly lowered from 100°C to -20°C, successively elevated from -20°C to 100°C for 12 minutes. The value of T_g observed at the second temperature elevation was adopted).

50% circular degree: Toner was evaluated by flow type particle image analysis apparatus FPIA-2000 produced by Sysmex Corporation and circular degree corresponding to cumulative particle size value at 50% of the value determined by the following formula was employed.

Circular degree = circumference length of circle having the same area as that of projected area of particle/circumference length of projected image of particle.

Fixing temperature width: A recording paper having an unfixed toner image supported thereon was prepared. The recording paper was carried into the fixing nip during which the surface temperature of heated rollers was varied from 100°C to 220°C. The recording paper discharged from the fixing nip was then observed for fixing conditions. The temperature range within which the heated rollers undergo no toner offset during fixing and the toner which has been fixed to the recording paper was sufficiently

bonded to the recording paper was defined as fixing temperature width.

The heated rollers in the fixing machine comprise aluminum as core metal, 1.5 mm-thick dimethyl type low temperature vulcanizable silicone rubber having a rubber hardness of 3° according to JIS-A specification as a resilient layer, a 50 µm-thick releasing layer comprising PFA (tetrafluoroethylene-perfluoroalkylvinyl ether copolymer). The roller has a diameter of 30 mm and a rubber hardness on the fixing roller surface determined according to Japan rubber association specification SRIS 0101 of 80. Evaluation was effected under conditions of a nip width of 4 mm and fixing rates of 120 mm/s or 30 mm/s, without coating the roller with silicone oil.

It should be noted that since the evaluation range is 100 to 220°C (in Comparative Example 10, 100 to 200°C), a toner described to have the upper limit of a fixing temperature of 220°C has a possibility of having a true upper limit of a fixing temperature which is higher than 220°C.

OHP transparency: By using the above-described fixing rollers, unfixed toner image in the form of OHP sheet was fixed under the conditions of a fixing rate of 30 mm/s and 180°C, without coating silicone oil. Then, the transmittance was determined in a range of wavelength of

from 400 nm to 700 nm by means of a spectrophotometer (U-3210 produced by Hitachi Seisakusho K.K.). The difference between the transmittance at the wavelength at which the highest transmittance was observed (maximum transmittance (%)) and the transmittance at the wavelength at which the lowest transmittance was observed (minimum transmittance (%)) (maximum transmittance (%) - minimum transmittance (%)) was employed as OHP transparency.

Charged amount: Toner was charged into a non-magnetic one-component developing cartridge (Color Page Presto N4 developing cartridge, manufactured by Casio Co., Ltd.), then rollers were revolved for a predetermined period, thereafter, the toner on the roller was sucked. An charged amount per unit weight was determined from the charged amount (determined by Blowoff produced by Toshiba Chemical Corp.) and the weight of the sucked toner.

Blocking resistance: A 10 g amount of a toner for development was placed into a cylindrical container, then 20 g of load was applied thereto, which was allowed to stand in a circumstance of 50°C for 5 hours. Thereafter, the toner was taken out from the container and an agglomeration degree was confirmed by applying a load from the above thereto.

A: Agglomeration was not observed

B: Although agglomeration occurred, it was

broken by applying a light load.

NG: Agglomeration was formed, which was not

broken by applying a load.

Tetrahydrofuran insoluble matter: The determination
5 of insoluble matters in tetrahydrofuran of toner, primary
polymer particles and particulate resin were effected as
follows: A 1 g amount of a sample was added to 50 g of
tetrahydrofuran, the resulting mixture was dissolved by
allowing to stand at 25°C for 24 hours, successively
10 filtered with 10 g of Celite. The solvent of the filtrate
was distilled off and an amount of the matter soluble in
tetrahydrofuran was quantitatively determined. The value
obtained was subtracted from 1 g, whereby the amount
insoluble in tetrahydrofuran was calculated.

15 Melting point of wax: Determination was effected at a
temperature elevation rate of 10°C/min. using DSC-20
produced by Seiko Instruments Inc. The temperature of the
peak which shows maximum endotherm in DSC curve was
employed as the melting point of wax.

20 **EXAMPLE 1**

(Wax dispersion 1)

A 68.33 part amount of desalted water, 30 parts of
7:3 mixture of an ester mixture mainly comprising behenyl
behenate (Unister M2222SL, produced by NOF Corporation) and
25 an ester mixture mainly comprising staryl starate (Unister

M9676, produced by NOF Corporation) and 1.67 parts of sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate (Neogen SC, produced by Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., 66% of active component) were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified at 90°C by applying high pressure shearing to obtain a dispersion of particulate ester wax. An average particle diameter of the particulate ester wax determined by LA-500 was 340 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 1)

Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 1 28 parts, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 1.2 parts and desalted water 393 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

	Styrene	79 parts (5530 g)
	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Octane thiol	0.38 part
5	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
10	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 119,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 189 nm and Tg was 57°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 1)

Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 5 parts and desalted water 372 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of

90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

10 [Monomers]

Styrene 88 parts (6160 g)

Butyl acrylate 12 parts

Acrylic acid 2 parts

Bromotrichloromethane 0.5 part

15 2-mercaptoethanol 0.01 part

Hexanediol diacrylate 0.4 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 2.5 parts

Desalted water 24 parts

20 [Aqueous polymerization initiator]

8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 9 parts

8% aqueous ascorbic acid 9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of

the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 54,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 83 nm and Tg was 85°C.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 1)

- 5 Aqueous dispersion of pigment blue 15:3 (EP-700 Blue GA, produced by Dainichiseika Color & Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd., solid content 35%), an average particle diameter determined by UPA of 150 nm.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1)

- 10 A 20 part amount of 4,4'-methylenebis[2-[N-(4-chlorophenyl)amide]-3-hydroxynaphthalene], 4 parts of alkylnaphthalene sulfonate and 76 parts of desalted water were dispersed by means of a sand grinder mill to obtain a particulate charge control agent dispersion. The resulting
- 15 dispersion had an average particle diameter determined by UPA of 200 nm.

Production of toner for development 1

Primary polymer particle dispersion 1

104 parts (71 g as solid content)

- 20 Particulate resin dispersion 1

6 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

- 25 2 parts (as solid content)

Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.5 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

5 To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC, which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, which were
10 also uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.6 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 51°C, which took 20 minutes, and the mixed dispersion was kept at
15 that temperature for 1 hour, further heated to 58°C for 6 minutes, where it was kept for 1 hour. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.07 part as the solid content) were successively added, which were
20 heated to 60°C for 10 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15%aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 95°C for 35 minutes where the mixture was kept for 3.5 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained
25 was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to

obtain a toner (toner 1).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 1).

Evaluation of toner 1

The toner for development obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.2 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 3.5%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 0.5%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.12. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.97.

The fixability of toner for development 1 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 170°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 130°C to 220°C. OHP transparency was 70%.

The charged amount of toner 1 was -7 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 1 was -15 $\mu\text{C/g}$. The blocking resistance was A.

The toner was cut out to have a thickness of 80 nm and photographed by a transmission type electron microscope

(TEM). In Fig.7 is shown a TEM photograph of the cross section of the resulting toner. An analytical technician of electron microscope judged the portion corresponding to the particulate wax on the basis of light and shade of the resulting photograph (pale portion in the photograph) and determined the region thereof.

Regarding the region decided to be the part corresponding to the particulate wax, the number and the area of the particles of the particulate wax were calculated by an image processing apparatus, and regarding respective particles, the diameter of the same in the case where the particle was assumed to have a circular form was calculated on the basis of the calculated area (This is the particle diameter of the particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner), and further the number-average particle diameter and the half value width were determined. In Fig.8 and Fig.9, are shown graphs showing the distribution of the number-average particle diameter. The solid line represents the distribution of the toner obtained in Example 1.

The number-average particle diameter was 92 nm and the half value width of the same was 43 nm. While in the region of the depth of 0.1 μm from the toner surface, the existence ratio of the particulate wax having a particle diameter of 0.01 μm or more (area ratio) was 0%. The

existence ratio of the particulate wax having a particle diameter of 0.01 μm or more (area ratio) in the other part was 4.5%.

EXAMPLE 2

5 (Wax dispersion 2)

Dispersion prepared as in wax dispersion 1 was used. An average particle diameter of the particulate ester wax obtained determined by LA-500 was 340 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 2).

10 Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 1 28 parts, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen
15 SC 1.2 parts and desalted water 393 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

20 Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

25 [Monomers]

	Styrene	79 parts
	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.45 part
5	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
10	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 148,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 207 nm and Tg was 55°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 2)

20 The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 2)

A 20 part amount of pigment yellow 74, 7 parts of polyoxyethylenealkylphenyl ether and 73 parts of desalted water were dispersed by means of a sand grinder mill to

obtain a particulate colorant dispersion. The resulting dispersion had an average particle diameter determined by UPA of 211 nm.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 2)

5 The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 2

Primary polymer particle dispersion 2

105 parts (as solid content)

10 Particulate resin dispersion 1

5 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 2

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

15 2 parts (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer particle dispersion and particulate colorant dispersion, which were uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.6 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 51°C, which took 25 minutes, and the mixed dispersion was kept at

that temperature for 1 hour, further heated to 59°C for 8 minutes, where it was kept for 40 minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.07 part as the solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 61°C for 15 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3.8 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C for 30 minutes where the mixture was kept for 4 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 2). To 100 parts of this toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 2).

Evaluation of toner 2

Toner for development 2 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.5 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 1.6%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 0.7%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.14. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.96.

The fixability of toner for development 2 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 150°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 130°C to 220°C.

The charged amount of toner 2 was $-4 \mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 2 was $-3 \mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 3

(Wax dispersion 3)

10 The same wax dispersion as wax dispersion 1 was used.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 3)

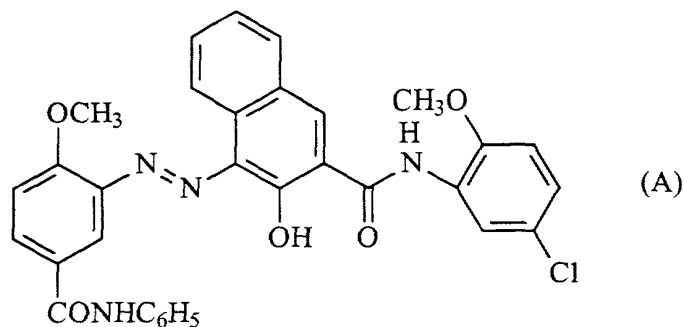
The same primary polymer particle dispersion as primary polymer particle dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate resin dispersion 3)

15 The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 3)

20 A 20 part amount of pigment red 238 (compound of the following formula (A)), 2.5 parts of alkylbenzene sulfonate and 77.5 parts of desalted water were dispersed by means of a sand grinder mill to obtain a particulate colorant dispersion. The resulting dispersion had an average particle diameter determined by UPA of 181 nm.



(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 3)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

5 Production of toner for development 3

Primary polymer particle dispersion 1

104 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 1

6 parts (as solid content)

10 Particulate colorant dispersion 3

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC

15 0.65 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
20 particle dispersion and 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC,

which were uniformly mixed. Further, particulate colorant dispersion was added thereto and the resulting mixed dispersion was uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.8 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 51°C, which took 15 minutes, and the mixed dispersion was kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further heated to 59°C for 6 minutes, where it was kept for 20 minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.09 part as the solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 59°C and kept at that temperature for 20 minutes. Then, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3.7 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 95°C for 25 minutes and further 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (0.7 part as solid content) was added, which were kept for 3.5 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 3).

To 100 parts of toner 3 thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 3).

Evaluation of toner 3

The toner for development obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.8 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 2.1%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 2.1%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.15. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.97.

10 The fixability of toner for development 3 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 160°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 120°C to 220°C.

15 The charged amount of toner 3 was -17 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 3 was -17 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 4

(Wax dispersion 4)

A 68.33 amount of desalted water, 30 parts of stearic acid ester of pentaerythritol (Unister H476, produced by NOF Corporation) and 1.67 parts of Neogen SC were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified at 90°C by applying high pressure shearing to obtain a particulate ester wax dispersion. An average particle diameter of the particulate ester wax obtained determined by LA-500 was 350

nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 4)

Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120 mm) equipped with an agitator (full zone blade), a heating
5 condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for
charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged
wax dispersion 4 35 parts and desalted water 397 parts,
which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow
of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide
10 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added
thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the
following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was
added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and
15 aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from
the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction
mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	79 parts
20 (237 g)	
Butyl acrylate	21 parts
Acrylic acid	3 parts
Octane thiol	0.38 part
2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
25 Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 1 part

Desalted water 25 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

5 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 9 parts

8% aqueous ascorbic acid 9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 139,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 201 nm and Tg was not clear.

(Particulate resin dispersion 4)

Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 6 parts and desalted water 372 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and

aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

5	Styrene	88 parts (308 g)
	Butyl acrylate	12 parts
	Acrylic acid	2 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
10	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.4 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	3 parts
	Desalted water	23 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
15	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 57,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 56 nm and Tg was 84°C.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 4)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 4)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 4

5 Primary polymer particle dispersion 4

105 parts (71 g as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 4

5 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

10 6.7 parts (as solid
content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

15 0.5 parts (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
20 particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC, which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, then the resulting mixture was uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.53 part as solid content) was dropwise added to
25 the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring.

Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 50°C for 25 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further heated to 63°C for 35 minutes and kept for 20 minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.07 part as solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 65°C for 10 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C for 30 minutes and kept for 5 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 4).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 parts of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 4).

Evaluation of toner 4

Toner for development 4 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.9 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 2%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 1.5%. The ratio of the volume-average particle

diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.20.
50% circular degree of the toner was 0.95.

The fixability of toner for development 4 was
evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s,
5 the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 170°C to
220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed
at a temperature of from 130°C to 220°C. OHP transparency
was 70%.

The charged amount of toner 4 was -9 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the
10 charged amount of toner for development 4 was -15 $\mu\text{C/g}$.
The blocking resistance was A.

EXAMPLE 5

(Wax dispersion 5)

A 68.33 amount of desalted water, 30 parts of 7:3
15 mixture of an ester mixture mainly comprising behenyl
behenate (Unister M2222SL, produced by NOF Corporation) and
polyester wax (M_w =about 1000) and 1.67 parts of Neogen SC
were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified at
90°C by applying high pressure shearing to obtain a
20 dispersion of particulate ester wax. An average particle
diameter of the particulate ester wax obtained determined
by LA-500 was 490 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 5)

Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120
25 mm) equipped with an agitator (full zone blade), a heating

condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 5 28 parts, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 1.2 parts and desalted water 393 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

15	Styrene	79 parts
	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
20	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

25	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
----	------------------------------	---------

8% aqueous ascorbic acid

9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 117,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 201 nm and Tg was 53°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 5)

The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 4 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 5)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 5)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 5

Primary polymer particle dispersion 5

104 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 4

6 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.5 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

5 To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC, which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, and

10 uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.52 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 50°C for 20 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further

15 heated to 66°C for 40 minutes, and kept for 10 minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.08 part as solid content) were successively added, which

20 were heated to 68°C for 10 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C for 20 minutes and kept for 4.5 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to

25 obtain a toner (toner 5).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 parts of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 5).

5 Evaluation of toner 5

The toner for development obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 8.2 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 0.7%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 1.6%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.14. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.95.

The fixability of toner for development 5 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 170°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 120°C to 200°C.

The charged amount of toner 5 was -3.5 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 5 was -21 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 6

(Wax dispersion 6)

A 68.33 amount of desalted water, 30 parts of an ester mixture mainly comprising behenyl behenate (Unister M2222SL, produced by NOF Corporation) and 1.67 parts of

Neogen SC were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified at 90°C by applying high pressure shearing to obtain an ester wax dispersion. An average particle diameter of the ester wax obtained determined by LA-500 was 340 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 6)

Into a reactor (volume 3 liter, inner diameter 150 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 6 35 parts and desalted water 396 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	79 parts
Butyl acrylate	21 parts
Acrylic acid	3 parts

	Octane thiol	0.38 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.7 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
5	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

10 After the completion of the polymerization reaction,
the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white
polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of
the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 127,000, the
average particle diameter determined by UPA was 201 nm and
15 Tg was 55°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 6)

 Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120
mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a
heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an
20 apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries
were charged 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 4.3 parts
and desalted water 376 parts, which were then heated to a
temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively,
8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous
25 ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	88 parts
Butyl acrylate	12 parts
10 Acrylic acid	3 parts
Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
Divinyl benzene	0.4 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

15 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	2.2 parts
Desalted water	24 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

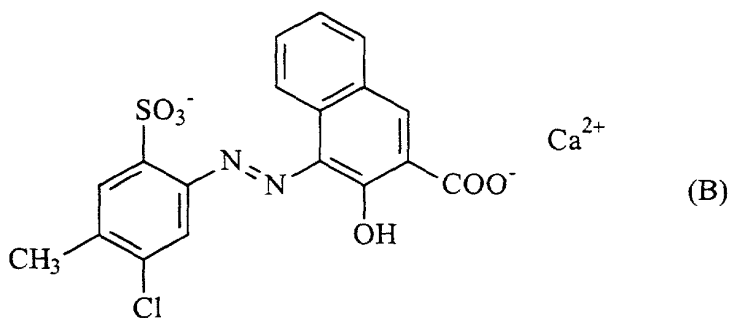
8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

20 After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 111,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 121 nm and

25 Tg was 86°C.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 6)

A 20 part amount of pigment red 48:2 (compound represented by the following formula (B)), 4 parts of polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether and 76 parts of desalted water were dispersed by means of a sand grinder mill to obtain a particulate colorant dispersion. The resulting dispersion had an average particle diameter determined by UPA of 201 nm.



(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 6)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 6

Primary polymer particle dispersion 6

99 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 6

11 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 6

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

5 Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.27 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
10 equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC,
which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant
dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, and
uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.52 part as
15 solid content) was added to the mixed dispersion thus
obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the
mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 55°C for 30
minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further
heated to 61°C for 20 minutes, and kept for 15 minutes.
20 Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion,
particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate
(0.08 part as solid content) were successively added, which
were heated to 63°C for 10 minutes. After keeping the
resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15%aqueous solution of
25 Neogen SC (3 parts as solid content) was added thereto.

The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C for 30 minutes and kept for 1 hour. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 6).

5 To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 6).

Evaluation of toner 6

10 Toner for development 6 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.8 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 1.3%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more
15 was 2.8%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.15. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.98.

The fixability of toner for development 6 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s,
20 the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 160°C to 210°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 120°C to 190°C.

The charged amount of toner 6 was -15 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 6 was -28 $\mu\text{C/g}$.
25 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 7 (Example wherein coating with

particulate resin is not effected.)

(Wax dispersion 7)

The same wax dispersion as wax dispersion 6 was used.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 7)

5 The same primary polymer particle dispersion as
primary polymer particle dispersion 6 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 7)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as
particulate colorant dispersion 6 was used.

10 (Particulate charge control agent dispersion 7)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 7

Primary polymer particle dispersion 6

15 110 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 6

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

20 Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.5 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components,
toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
25 equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer

particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC,
which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant
dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, and
uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.6 part as
5 solid content) was added to the mixture dispersion thus
obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the
mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 55°C for 30
minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further
heated to 62°C for 20 minutes, and kept for 10 minutes.
10 Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion was
added and then kept at 62°C for 30 minutes. Successively,
15 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3 parts as solid
content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was
heated to 96°C for 35 minutes, and kept for 1.5 hours.
Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered,
washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner
7).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6
parts of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic
20 surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for
development (toner for development 7).

Evaluation of toner 7

Toner for development 7 obtained had a volume-average
particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.3 μm .
25 In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume

particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 3.1%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 0.5%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.14.

5 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.98.

The fixability of toner for development 7 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 150°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed

10 at a temperature of from 110°C to 180°C.

The charged amount of toner 7 was -3 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 7 was -14 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 8 2000-182606 Example 1

(Wax dispersion 8)

15 The wax dispersion prepared according to the same manner as that of wax dispersion 6 was used. The average particle diameter of the same determined by LA-500 was 340 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 8)

20 The primary polymer particle dispersion 8 was prepared using the same formulation and procedure as those of primary polymer particle dispersion 6.

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white

25 polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of

the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 98,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 188 nm and Tg was 57°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 8)

5 The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 6 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 8)

 The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

10 (Particulate charge control agent dispersion 8)

 The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 8

Primary polymer particle dispersion 8

15 99 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 6

11 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

20 Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC

0.5 part (as solid content)

 By using the above-described respective components,
25 toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer particle dispersion and 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC, which were uniformly mixed. Further, particulate colorant dispersion was added thereto and the resulting mixed dispersion was uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.6 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 55°C for 20 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further heated to 58°C for 5 minutes, and kept for 1 hour. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.07 part as solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 65°C for 25 minutes. Then, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (4.1 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 95°C for 30 minutes, and kept for 2 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 8).

To 100 parts of this toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 8).

Evaluation of toner 8

The toner for development 8 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.3 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 1.4%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 0.3%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.11. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.98.

The fixability of toner for development 8 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 180°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 150°C to 180°C.

The charged amount of toner 8 was -8 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 8 was -14 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 9 2000-182606 Example 2

(Wax dispersion 9)

The same wax dispersion as wax dispersion 8 was used.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 9)

The same primary polymer particle dispersion as primary polymer particle dispersion 8 was used.

(Particulate resin dispersion 9)

The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 6 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 9)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as
particulate colorant dispersion 3 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 9)

5 The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 9

Primary polymer particle dispersion 8

99 parts (as solid content)

10 Particulate resin dispersion 6

11 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 3

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

15 2 parts (as solid content)

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC

0.65 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components,
toner was produced according to the following manner.

20 To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
particle dispersion and 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC,
which were uniformly mixed. Further, particulate colorant
dispersion was added thereto and uniformly mixed. Aqueous
25 aluminum sulfate (0.8 part as solid content) was dropwise

added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 55°C for 25 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion was added, and heated to 57°C for 2 minutes. Then, particulate resin dispersion was added thereto, and kept at 57°C for 35 minutes. Successively, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (4 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 95°C for 40 minutes, and kept for 4 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 9).

To 100 parts of this toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 9).

Evaluation of toner 9

Toner for development 9 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.6 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 1.6%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 2.4%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.15.

50% circular degree of the toner was 0.97.

The fixability of toner for development 9 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 200°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 160°C to 190°C.

The charged amount of toner 9 was -20 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 9 was -25 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 10 (Example wherein coating with particulate resin is not effected.)

(Wax dispersion 10)

Dispersion prepared as in wax dispersion 6 was used. An average particle diameter of the wax dispersion obtained determined by LA-500 was 340 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 10).

Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 35 parts and desalted water 395 parts, then the resulting mixture was heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the

following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	79 parts
Butyl acrylate	21 parts
Acrylic acid	3 parts
10 Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
Divinyl benzene	0.4 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
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15 Desalted water	25 parts
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[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
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8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts
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After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 154,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 195 nm and Tg was 57°C.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 10)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as
particulate colorant dispersion 3 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 10)

5 The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 10

Primary polymer particle dispersion 10

110 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 3

10 6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC

0.65 part (as solid content)

15 By using the above-described respective components,
toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
particle dispersion and 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC,
20 which were uniformly mixed. Then, particulate colorant
dispersion was added thereto and uniformly mixed. Aqueous
aluminum sulfate (0.9 part as solid content) was dropwise
added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring,
then particulate charge control agent dispersion was also
25 added. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion

obtained was heated to 60°C for 20 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 30 minutes, further heated to 61°C for 2 minutes and kept for 1 hour. Then, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (5 parts as solid content) was successively
5 added, and heated to 95°C for 25 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 5 hours, the mixture was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 10).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6
10 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 10).

Evaluation of toner 10

Toner for development 10 obtained had a volume-
15 average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.5 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 4.1%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 2.3%. The ratio of the volume-average particle
20 diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.19. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.98.

The fixability of toner for development 10 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 158°C to
25 200°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed

at a temperature of from 123°C to 182°C.

The charged amount of toner 10 was +15 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 10 was +11 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 11 (Example wherein both primary

5 polymer particle and particulate resin do not comprise wax)
(Primary polymer particle dispersion 11)

Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400
mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating
condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for
10 charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 2
parts of 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC and 378 parts of
desalted water, which were then heated to a temperature of
90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous
hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid
15 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the
following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was
added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and
aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from
20 the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction
mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	79 parts
Butyl acrylate	21 parts
25 Acrylic acid	3 parts

	Bromotrichloromethane	0.45 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
5	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

10 After the completion of the polymerization reaction,
the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white
polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of
the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 126,000, the
average particle diameter determined by UPA was 199 nm and
15 Tg was 70°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 11)

The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate
resin dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 11)

20 The same particulate colorant dispersion as
particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 11)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 11

Primary polymer particle dispersion 11

95 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 1

5 5 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

10 Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.2 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components,
toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
15 equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer
particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC,
which were uniformly mixed. Then particulate colorant
dispersion was added to the resulting mixture, and
uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.54 part as
20 solid content) was dropwise added to the mixture dispersion
thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring,
the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 50°C for 25
minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour, further
heated to 69°C for 1 hour, and also kept for 10 minutes.
25 Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion,

particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.06 part as solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 71°C for 10 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 30 minutes, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3.3 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C for 25 minutes and kept for 7 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 11).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 11).

Evaluation of toner 11

Toner for development 11 obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.5 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 2.5%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 1.1%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.14. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.93.

The fixability of toner for development 11 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 180°C to

190°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 140°C to 160°C.

The charged amount of toner 11 was -27 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 11 was -11 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

5 COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE 12 (Example wherein particulate wax comprising wax encapsulated therein is coated over the outermost layer)

(Primary polymer dispersion 12)

10 Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 2 parts of 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC and 378 parts of desalted water, which were then heated to a temperature of 15 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was 20 added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

25 Styrene

79 parts

	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.45 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
5	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
10	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 126,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 199 nm and Tg was 70°C.

(Wax dispersion 12)

The same wax dispersion as wax dispersion 1 was used as the seed of particulate resin 12.

(particulate resin dispersion 12)

Into a reactor (volume 60 liter, inner diameter 400 mm) equipped with an agitator (three blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged

parts of wax dispersion 1, 1.2 parts of 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC and 393 parts of desalted water, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid 1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

	Styrene	79 parts
15	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Octane tiol	0.38 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part

20 [Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
25	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 119,000, the
5 average particle diameter determined by UPA was 189 nm and Tg was 57°C.

(Particulate colorant dispersion 12)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

10 (Particulate charge control agent dispersion 12)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 12

Primary polymer particle dispersion 12

15 77 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 12

33 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

20 Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade
25 equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer

particle dispersion and particulate colorant dispersion,
which were uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.49
part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixture
dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with
5 stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 50°C
for 25 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour,
further heated to 67°C for 40 minutes, and also kept for 20
minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent
dispersion was added thereto and cooled to 60°C,
10 successively particulate resin dispersion and aqueous
aluminum sulfate (0.11 part as solid content) were added,
which were kept at 60°C for 30 minutes. Then, 15% aqueous
solution of Neogen SC (3.5 parts as solid content) was
added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 96°C
15 for 45 minutes and kept for 4 hours. Successively, the
mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water,
and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 12).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6
part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface
20 treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development
(toner for development 12).

Evaluation of toner 12

The toner for development obtained had a volume-
average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of
25 8.1 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a

volume particle diameter of 5 μm or less was 1.2%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 2.8%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.17.

5 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.93.

The fixability of toner for development 12 was evaluated. As the result, at a fixing rate of 120 mm/s, the toner was fixed at a temperature of from 170°C to 220°C, and at a fixing rate of 30 mm/s, the toner was fixed
10 at a temperature of from 130°C to 190°C.

The charged amount of toner 12 was -6 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 12 was +4 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

EXAMPLE 13 J4582 (11-356833) Example 4

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 13)

15 Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate
20 5.3 parts and desalted water 311 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 6.4 parts and 2% aqueous ascorbic acid 6.4 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the
25 following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was

added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

5 [Monomers]

Styrene 59 parts

Butyl acrylate 39 parts

Acrylic acid 2 parts

Bromotrichloromethane 0.5 part

10 1% aqueous 2-mercaptoethanol 3 parts

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

2.7

parts

15 1% aqueous polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether

1.1 parts

Desalted water 22 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 36 parts

20 2% aqueous ascorbic acid 36 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 54,000, the
25 average particle diameter determined by UPA was 154 nm and

Tg was 40°C.

(Wax dispersion 13)

A 69.74 part amount of desalted water, 30 parts of an ester mixture mainly comprising behenyl behenate (Unister M2222SL, produced by NOF Corporation), 0.23 parts of sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate and 0.03 parts of polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified by applying high pressure shearing to obtain a particulate ester wax dispersion. An average particle diameter of the particulate ester wax obtained determined by LA-500 was 820 nm.

(Particulate resin dispersion 13A)

Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 13 35 parts and desalted water 328 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 6.4 parts and 2% aqueous ascorbic acid 6.4 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from

the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

	Styrene	72 parts
5	Butyl acrylate	26 parts
	Acrylic acid	2 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
	1% aqueous 2-mercaptoethanol	3 parts
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
10	10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	2.7
	parts	
	1% aqueous polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether	1.1 parts
15	Desalted water	22 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	36 parts
	2% aqueous ascorbic acid	36 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 69,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 244 nm and Tg was 60°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 13B)

Emulsion of copolymer of diallyl phthalate and acrylate, having Tg of 90°C and the particle diameter of 100 nm

(Particulate colorant dispersion 13)

5 The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 13)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

10 Production of toner for development 13

Primary polymer particle dispersion 13

100 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 13A

11 parts (as solid content)

15 Particulate resin dispersion 13B

22 parts (as solid content)

Paraffin wax (LUVAX-1266, produced by Nippon Seirou K.K.) dispersion 5 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

20 6 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

0.6 part (as solid content)

By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

25 To a reactor (volume 1 liter, disper) were charged

primary polymer particle dispersion, paraffin wax dispersion, particulate colorant dispersion and charge control agent dispersion, which were uniformly mixed. The resulting dispersion was adjusted to have a pH of 3.5 with stirring. Thereafter, the mixture was heated with stirring and was controlled to have a pH of 7 at a time when the particle diameter reached 5.5 μm . The mixture was further heated to 60°C and kept for 1 hour, followed by cooling. The resulting product and particulate resin dispersion 13A were placed into a reactor (flat blade agitating blade) and adjusted to have a pH of 3.0 with stirring at room temperature. The stirring was further continued until the white turbid of the dispersion disappeared. Thereafter, the resulting product was heated to 40°C and kept for 2 hours, followed by cooling. Then particulate resin dispersion 13B was added thereto and adjusted to have a pH of 2.0 with stirring at room temperature. The stirring was further continued until the white turbid of the dispersion disappeared. Thereafter, the resulting product was stepwise heated to 40°C and kept for 2 hours, further stepwise heated to 60°C and kept for 2 hours, followed by cooling. Successively, the mixture obtained was filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 13).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6

part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development (toner for development 13).

Evaluation of toner 13

5 Toner for development 13 obtained was fixed at a temperature of from 120°C to 165°C at a fixing rate of 120 mm/S.

 The charged amount of the toner was -9 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged amount of toner for development 14 was -15 $\mu\text{C/g}$.

10 EXAMPLE 14

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 14)

 Into a reactor (volume 3 liter, inner diameter 150 mm) equipped with an agitator (two blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for
15 charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate 5.3 parts and desalted water 309 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively,
2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 6.4 parts and 2% aqueous
20 ascorbic acid 6.4 parts were added thereto.

 Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from
25 the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction

mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene 60 parts

Butyl acrylate 40 parts

5 Acrylic acid 3 parts

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate

2.7

parts

10 1% aqueous polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether

1.1

parts

Desalted water 22 parts

[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

15 2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 36 parts

2% aqueous ascorbic acid 36 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion.

20 Successively, into a reactor (volume 3 liter, inner diameter 150 mm) equipped with an agitator (two blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged the above-described wax dispersion 108 parts, 25 10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate 5.3 parts and

desalted water 311 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 6.4 parts and 2% aqueous ascorbic acid 6.4 parts were added thereto.

5 Thereafter, to the mixture obtained the following monomers, aqueous solution of emulsifier and aqueous polymerization initiator were added and emulsion polymerization was effected for 6.5 hours.

[Monomers]

10	Styrene	60 parts
	Butyl acrylate	40 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	1.5 parts
	1% aqueous 2-mercaptoethanol	3 parts
15	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	2.7 parts
	1% aqueous polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether	1.1 parts
20	Desalted water	22 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	36 parts
	2% aqueous ascorbic acid	36 parts

25 After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white

polymer dispersion (primary polymer particle dispersion 15). The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 64,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 268 nm and Tg was 39°C.

(Wax dispersion 14)

The same wax dispersion as wax dispersion 13 was used.

(Particulate resin dispersion 14A)

10 Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 120 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged wax dispersion 13 35 parts and desalted water 15 328 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide 6.4 parts and 2% aqueous ascorbic acid 6.4 parts were added thereto.

20 Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

25 [Monomers]

	Styrene	75 parts
	Butyl acrylate	25 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.5 part
5	1% aqueous 2-mercaptoethanol	1 part
	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	10% aqueous sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate	
		2.7
	parts	
10	1% aqueous polyoxyethylenenonylphenyl ether	
		1.1 parts
	Desalted water	22 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	2% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	36 parts
15	2% aqueous ascorbic acid	36 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 58,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 244 nm and Tg was not clear.

(Particulate resin dispersion 14B)

Into a reactor (volume 2 liter, inner diameter 150 mm) equipped with an agitator (three backward blades), a heating condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an

apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged sodium aliphatic acid (NS soap, manufactured by Kao Corporation) 2 parts and desalted water 374 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 75°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 1% aqueous potassium persulfate 20 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained the following monomers were added for 3 hours and 20 minutes from the initiation of polymerization and in the course of this addition, aqueous solution of emulsifier and aqueous polymerization initiator were added and kept for 1 hour and 40 minutes.

[Monomers]

Styrene	90 parts
Butyl acrylate	10 parts
Bromotrichloromethane	0.2 part

[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]

10% aqueous NS soap	10 parts
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[Aqueous polymerization initiator]

1% aqueous potassium persulfate	10 parts
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After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 131,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 25 nm and

Tg was 84°C

(Particulate colorant dispersion 14)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as
particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

5 (Particulate charge control agent dispersion 14)

The same particulate charge control agent dispersion
as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 14

Primary polymer particle dispersion 14

10 100 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 14A

21.3 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 14B

10.7 parts (as solid content)

15 Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

0.6 part (as solid content)

20 By using the above-described respective components,
toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor were charged primary polymer particle
dispersion and particulate colorant dispersion, which were
uniformly mixed. Then, 10% aqueous sodium chloride (12
parts as solid content) was added thereto with stirring and
25 kept for 30 minutes. Thereafter, the mixture obtained was

heated with stirring and was controlled to have a pH of 6.5 at a time when the particle diameter reached 7 μm . The mixture was further heated to 95°C and kept for 8 hours, followed by cooling. After filtering coarse powder, the
5 resulting product was placed into a reactor (flat blade agitating blade) and was adjusted to have a pH of 2.0 with stirring at room temperature. Then particulate resin dispersion 14A was added thereto, successively heated to 40°C and kept for 5 hours, further heated to 62°C and kept
10 for 3 hours, followed by cooling. Successively, particulate resin dispersion 14B was added thereto, heated to 40°C and kept for 1 hour. Further, particulate charge control agent dispersion was added, kept at 40°C for 2 hours, further heated to 64°C and kept for 4 hours followed
15 by cooling. The resulting product was filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner (toner 14).

To 100 parts of the toner thus obtained was mixed 0.6 part of silica having been subjected to hydrophobic surface treatment with stirring to obtain a toner for development
20 (toner for development 14).

Evaluation of toner 14

Toner for development 14 obtained was fixed at a temperature of from 150°C to 170°C at a fixing rate of 120 mm/S.

25 The charged amount of toner 14 was -6 $\mu\text{C/g}$ and the charged

amount of toner for development 14 was $-11 \mu\text{C/g}$.

[Reference Synthesis Example] Copolymerized product of particulate wax and primary polymer particles (Wax dispersion 15)

5 A 68.33 part amount of desalted water, 30 parts of 7:3 mixture of an ester mixture mainly comprising behenyl behenate (Unister M2222SL, produced by NOF Corporation) and an ester mixture mainly comprising stearyl stearate (Unister M9676, produced by NOF Corporation) and 1.67 parts
10 of sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate (Neogen SC, produced by Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., 66% of active component) were mixed, then the resulting mixture was emulsified at 90°C by applying high pressure shearing to obtain a dispersion of particulate ester wax. An average particle
15 diameter of the particulate ester wax obtained determined by UPA was 290 nm.

(Primary polymer particle dispersion 15)

 Into a reactor (volume 3 liter, inner diameter 150 mm) equipped with an agitator (full zone blade), a heating
20 condenser, a concentrating apparatus and an apparatus for charging starting materials and auxiliaries were charged 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC 2 parts and desalted water 378 parts, which were then heated to a temperature of 90°C in a flow of nitrogen. Successively, 8% aqueous
25 hydrogen peroxide 1.6 parts and 8% aqueous ascorbic acid

1.6 parts were added thereto.

Thereafter, to the mixture obtained a mixture of the following monomers and aqueous solution of emulsifier was added for 5 hours from the initiation of polymerization and aqueous polymerization initiator was added for 6 hours from the initiation of polymerization. The resulting reaction mixture was further kept for 30 minutes.

[Monomers]

	Styrene	79 parts
10	Butyl acrylate	21 parts
	Acrylic acid	3 parts
	Bromotrichloromethane	0.45 part
	2-mercaptoethanol	0.01 part
	Hexanediol diacrylate	0.9 part
15	[Aqueous solution of emulsifier]	
	15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC	1 part
	Desalted water	25 parts
	[Aqueous polymerization initiator]	
	8% aqueous hydrogen peroxide	9 parts
20	8% aqueous ascorbic acid	9 parts

After the completion of the polymerization reaction, the resulting product was cooled to obtain an opaque white polymer dispersion. The weight-average molecular weight of the soluble matter in THF of the polymer was 158,000, the average particle diameter determined by UPA was 200 nm and

Tg was 71°C.

(Particulate resin dispersion 15)

The same particulate resin dispersion as particulate resin dispersion 1 was used.

5 (Particulate colorant dispersion 15)

The same particulate colorant dispersion as particulate colorant dispersion 1 was used.

(Particulate charge control agent dispersion 15)

10 The same particulate charge control agent dispersion as particulate charge control agent dispersion 1 was used.

Production of toner for development 1

Primary polymer particle dispersion 15

105 parts (as solid content)

Particulate resin dispersion 1

15 5 parts (as solid content)

Particulate colorant dispersion 1

6.7 parts (as solid content)

Particulate charge control agent dispersion 1

2 parts (as solid content)

20 Wax dispersion 15

8.8 parts (as solid content)

Aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC

0.5 part (as solid content)

25 By using the above-described respective components, toner was produced according to the following manner.

To a reactor (volume 1 liter, an anchor blade equipped with a baffle) were charged primary polymer particle dispersion and aqueous solution of 15% Neogen SC, which were uniformly mixed. Then wax dispersion and particulate colorant dispersion were added to the resulting mixture, which were also uniformly mixed. Aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.6 part as solid content) was dropwise added to the mixed dispersion thus obtained with stirring. Thereafter, with stirring, the mixed dispersion obtained was heated to 55°C for 15 minutes, and kept at that temperature for 1 hour. The mixed dispersion was further heated to 65°C for 90 minutes, and kept for 5 minutes. Thereafter, particulate charge control agent dispersion, particulate resin dispersion and aqueous aluminum sulfate (0.07 part as solid content) were successively added, which were heated to 67°C for 15 minutes. After keeping the resulting mixture for 60 minutes, 15% aqueous solution of Neogen SC (3 parts as solid content) was added thereto. The resulting mixture was heated to 95°C for 20 minutes, and kept for 4 hours. Successively, the mixture obtained was cooled, filtered, washed with water, and then dried to obtain a toner.

The toner obtained had a volume-average particle diameter determined by Coulter Counter of 7.3 μm . In the resulting toner, the portion having a volume particle

diameter of 5 μm or less was 3.0%. While the portion having a volume particle diameter of 15 μm or more was 1.2%. The ratio of the volume-average particle diameter and the number-average particle diameter was 1.14. 50% circular degree of the toner was 0.95.

The toner was cut out to have a thickness of 80 nm and the TEM photograph (Fig.7) was photographed. As the result of the analysis as in the toner obtained in Example 1, the particulate wax observed in the cross section of the toner had a number-average particle diameter of 201 nm, a half value width of the number-average particle diameter was 100 nm. The distribution of the number-average particle diameter was shown in Figs.8 and 9 by dotted line.

The present application is based on Japanese patent applications JP 356833/1999 and 182606/2000, filed in the Japanese Patent Office on December 16, 1999 and June 19, 2000, respectively, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

	Pigment Kind	Wax		Primary polymer particle				Particulate resin			
		Kind and mp. °C	Particle size nm LA500	Molecular weight Mw	Molecular weight peak Mp	Average particle diameter nm UPA	Tg °C	Molecular weight Mw	Molecular weight peak Mp	Average particle diameter nm UPA	Tg °C
Ex.1	Pigment blue 15:3	Unister M2222SL/Unister M9676 (70/30) 70°C/65°C	340	119,000	47,500	189	57	54,000	47,000	83	85
Ex.2	Pigment yellow 74	"	"	148,000	55,500	207	55	"	"	"	"
Ex.3	Pigment red 238	"	"	119,000	47,500	189	57	"	"	"	"
Ex.4	Pigment blue 15:3	Unister H476 65°C	350	139,000	56,000	201	Not clear	57,000	49,600	56	84
Ex.5	Pigment blue 15:3	Unister M2222SL/Polyester wax (70/30) 70°C/65°C	490	117,000	53,000	201	53	"	"	"	"
Ex.6	Pigment red 48:2	Unister M2222SL 70°C	340	127,000	49,000	201	55	111,000	58,400	121	86
Comp.Ex.7	Pigment red 48:2	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-
Ex.8	Pigment blue 15:3	"	"	98,000	41,200	188	57	111,000	58,400	121	86
Ex.9	Pigment red 238	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Comp.Ex.10	Pigment red 238	"	"	154,000	58,100	195	57	-	-	-	-
Comp.Ex.11	Pigment blue 15:3	None	-	136,000	56,700	199	70	54,000	47,000	83	85

	Pigment Kind	Wax		Primary polymer particle			Particulate resin				
		Kind and mp. °C	Particle size nm LA500	Molecular weight Mw	Molecular weight peak Mp	Average particle diameter nm UPA	Tg °C	Molecular weight Mw	Molecular weight peak Mp	Average particle diameter nm UPA)	Tg °C
Comp. Ex. 12	Pigment blue 15:3	Unister M2222SL/Unister M9676 (70/30) 70°C/65°C	340	126,000	56,700	199	70	119,000	47,500	189	57
Ex. 13	Pigment blue 15:3	Unister M2222SL 70°C	820	54,000	49,000	154	40	A: 69000 B: undetermined	A: 60000 B: undetermined	A: 244 B: 100	A: 60 B: 90
Ex. 14	Pigment blue 15:3	"	"	64,000	20,500	268	39	A: 58000 B: 131000	A: 52200 B: 111400	A: 244 B: 25	A: not clear B: 84

	Particle diameter (volume) μm	$\leq 5 \mu\text{m}$ (volume) %	$\geq 15 \mu\text{m}$ (volume) %	Ratio of volume particle diameter/number-average particle diameter	50% circular degree	Charged amount $\mu\text{C/g}$		Fixing width mm/sec (Nip mm) $^{\circ}\text{C}$		OHP transparency	Blocking resistance
						Non-external addition	External addition	75 mm/sec (Nip mm) $^{\circ}\text{C}$	19 mm/sec (Nip mm) $^{\circ}\text{C}$		
Example 1	7.2	3.5	0.5	1.12	0.97	-7	-15	170 to 220	130 to 220	70	A
Example 2	7.5	1.6	0.7	1.14	0.96	-4	-3	150 to 220	130 to 220	65	A
Example 3	7.8	2.1	2.1	1.15	0.97	-17	-17	160 to 220	120 to 220	70	A
Example 4	7.9	2	1.5	1.2	0.95	-9	-15	170 to 220	130 to 220	70	A
Example 5	8.2	0.7	1.6	1.14	0.95	-3.5	-21	170 to 220	120 to 200	65	A
Example 6	7.8	1.3	2.8	1.15	0.98	-15	-28	160 to 210	120 to 190	65	A
Comp.Ex. 7	7.3	3.1	0.5	1.14	0.98	-3	-14	150 to 220	110 to 180	65	A
Example 8	7.3	1.4	0.3	1.11	0.98	-8	-14	180 to 220	150 to 180	60	A
Example 9	7.6	1.6	2.4	1.15	0.97	-20	-25	200 to 220	160 to 190	60	A
Comp.Ex. 10	7.5	4.1	2.3	1.19	0.98	15	11	158 to 200	123 to 182	Undeter-mined	A
Comp.Ex. 11	7.5	2.5	1.1	1.14	0.93	-27	-11	180 to 190	140 to 160	Offset	A
Comp.Ex. 12	8.1	1.2	2.8	1.17	0.93	-6	4	170 to 220	130 to 190	Undeter-mined	A
Example 13	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	-9	-15	120 to 165	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	A
Example 14	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	-6	-11	150 to 170	Undeter-mined	Undeter-mined	A